

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—ON THE JURY.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—SCHNEIDER: OR, THE
OLD HOUSE OF THE MONK.BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—THE VETERAN—JENNIE
JON—JACK SHEPPARD.WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
Escaped from Ring Sing.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—ERICH ARDEN.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—CHICAGO BROKEN
THE PIECE, DURING THE FIRE AND AFTER THE FIRE.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLOOD WIG.SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 305 Broadway.—
SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2 1/2.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—ORONGIA
MINSTRELS.TOWN PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bovey.—
NORRIS EXHIBITIONS, BELLEVILLE, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.TERRACE GARDEN, 58th st., between 3d and Lexington
ave.—SUMMER EVENING CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 27, 1872.

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"THE RICHMOND Enquirer plants itself squarely on Greeley," cries the Lynchburg Republican (also Greeley). What the result of that "planting" will be remains to be seen.

WHAT NEW YORK HAS LOST!—Who knows but that if Fred. Law Olmsted had remained as candidate for Vice President on the Groesbeck ticket we might not have had the National Capitol established in Central Park?

THE JURISTA AUTHORITIES in Mexico excel their opponents in manufacturing bulletins of imaginary victories. Hence we receive from time to time reports purporting to be authentic, and pretending to show that this or that force of revolutionists has been defeated by the government troops. There is rarely any truth in these statements. According to our special report from Matamoros the situation has not changed since the battle of Monterey, which was so disastrous a blow to the government troops. The simple fact that the Jurista authorities have to resort to false news for the purpose of raising money shows their cause to be desperate indeed.

THE BALTIMORE American (Grant) refers to the "Greeley sham." If it should come among the Greeley shamrocks of New York it would find there was no sham about the matter, so far as our Irish-adopted citizens are concerned. The Irish vote may be the rock upon which the republicans may split—sham or no sham. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

WANTED—A FRESH STAR FOR THE JUBILEE.—Now that the pious city of Boston has exhausted all the heterogeneous elements brought together on Back Bay by Gilmore, and that the noise, anvils, cannon, big drum and organ have all lost the charm of novelty, the question naturally recurs, What is the next move of the showman to draw a little more money into the nearly depleted exchequer? The foreign bands have all been heard; the chief star of the occasion, resident Grant, has appeared, and even the ball is now a thing of the past. The only course remaining is to engage all the other Presidential candidates and "let them as a happy family. Noise and gunpowder alone will never suffice to keep even a corpulent guard in the Yankee pine barn until the Fourth of July. The managers will have to try their hands at some other attraction to amuse the unsophisticated visitors from Cape Cod and the Green Mountains.

BAGGING AND BAILING.—The Springfield (Ill.) State Journal (Grant) says "this is a good year for nominations and platforms, but bad for candidates." Once a "hunter of Kentucky," who returned to his hotel after a day's shooting, declared that "this has been a bad day for large game, but a good one for blackbirds"—meaning the darkies. He had bagged only two harmless negroes because they would not shout for Jeff Davis. The inference is obvious.

The Geneva Conference See-Saw—The Settlement End Up.

THE HERALD special cable despatch from Geneva, published this morning, again puts the settlement end of the Conference see-saw up, and gives renewed hope of a removal of the obstructions in the way of the real business of the Court and of a solution of all difficulties to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. According to our correspondent's statement the members of the Council of Arbitration have become less reticent, and seem at last not unwilling to express their opinions. Hitherto they have not only preserved the strictest silence with regard to the actual business before the Court, but have persistently refused to express any opinion as to the prospect of final success or failure. Now we are told they have come to the conclusion that prudence no longer demands silence. It was authoritatively stated yesterday that when the Court of Arbitration meets to-day the arbitrators will be in a position to give a positive decision; and that such decision will be in favor of the preservation of the treaty. Our correspondent had conversed with the leading representatives of both the United States and Great Britain; everybody seemed to be in excellent spirits, and on all hands there was an expression of confidence that the session to be held to-day will result in the satisfactory removal of the present obstructive difficulty. The presumption at Geneva is, consequently, that both governments have arrived at a common understanding; and it is believed there that at the meeting to-day the agents of the British government, on the one hand, and the agents of the United States government, on the other, will make known to the Court the nature of the wonderful and favorable change that has been wrought in the controversy within the past forty-eight hours. This explanation, we are assured, will enable the Court, "after having replied to the English government," we presume, on the motion for a protracted adjournment, to give a decision upon the question at issue—to wit, the admissibility of the American claims for indirect losses entailed upon us through the acts of the Anglo-Confederate privateers. The Queen's messenger has arrived in Geneva, bearing to Lord Tenderden despatches said to be as important as those received last Saturday by Mr. Bancroft Davis, and supposed to be the reply of England to the latter. Interviews between the representatives of the two nations took place yesterday with a view to reaching such an understanding as would prevent delay before the Court to-day and render a further adjournment for reference to their respective governments unnecessary. The English side had requested that an early hour might be fixed for the meeting of the court, so that they might be enabled to send off despatches, or probably one of their counsel, to London by the afternoon train. It will rest with Count Sclopis and his associates to determine at to-day's session how long an adjournment shall now be had, and our despatch concludes with the observation that it is highly gratifying to observe that both sides have absolute confidence in the impartiality of the tribunal.

We have no desire to cast a shade over this rose-colored picture, and we trust that to-day no croaking of a bird of ill omen will disturb the cooing of the Geneva doves. But our people have been so often disappointed in their expectations of a final favorable settlement of the conference difficulties that we must be pardoned if we prefer to await the actual consummation of this new bargain before we congratulate ourselves upon having got rid of the matter. The issues have been so distinctly made between the two governments and the lines so sharply drawn that it is bewildering to attempt to conjecture the nature of the astonishing contrivance by which both parties are to carry their points and be well pleased with the result. Besides, at this distance from the Court of Arbitration we imagine that we discover difficulties in the very programme laid down as the basis of settlement. The Court will first reply to England, we are told; which means, if our former information can be relied upon, that the demand of the British agent for a protracted adjournment or postponement of the filing of the argument is to be refused by the arbitrators. This is certainly not calculated to satisfy England, unless on the supposition that she has foreknowledge that the subject of indirect claims is either to be withdrawn or kicked out of Court as inadmissible and not within the treaty. Otherwise an adverse decision on Lord Tenderden's application for adjournment would leave England before the Court, bound to put in her argument, without any such guarantee as she has sought in regard to indirect claims. When the postponement question has been disposed of it is said the Court will at once fender a judgment that will effectually remove the obstruction of indirect claims. How is this to be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to both parties? Lord Granville insists that the controverted claims shall either be withdrawn by us unconditionally or expunged by the Court as matter not within the scope of the Treaty of Washington illegally introduced into the American case, and hence never officially before the Court. Unless this be done he stands pledged before his Parliament and before the world to retire from the arbitration. Secretary Fish avows that our claims for indirect damages shall never be withdrawn, maintains that they are legally before the Court, and demands that the tribunal shall recognize them in its judgment by laying down the principle that no belligerent is entitled to claim a money award for indirect damages inflicted through the failure of a neutral to properly observe the laws of neutrality. If the foregoing decision of the Court upholds Lord Granville's position, our government loses all for which we have contended, and is humiliated before the world. Can this be a satisfactory settlement to America? If, on the other hand, the judgment of the tribunal in any manner recognizes indirect claims as a subject before the Court for its jurisdiction, even though denying them a money award, Lord Granville may save his money, but must lose his honor. Can this be a satisfactory settlement to England?

We shall look with great anxiety and curiosity for the development of this new feature of the controversy promised us from the Court of Arbitration. At the same time we find that the HERALD special Washington correspondence does not bear out

the expectations raised by our special cable despatch from Geneva. There seems still to be a wide divergence between the views of Lord Tenderden and those of Mr. Bancroft Davis; and, in view of the argument used on both sides, it does not appear that any decision at which the Court of Arbitration might arrive with regard to the indirect claims could be satisfactory to both parties without a painful straining of conscience and feeling on one side or the other. It is in this belief—in the conviction that the settlement of the existing controversy, if it should ever be settled at all, must be humiliating and galling either to England or America, that we have desired the throwing up of the negotiations and the abandonment of the treaty as the wisest and safest policy that could be pursued. This view is borne out by our advices from Washington published to-day, which indicate that the majority of the arbitrators are believed to be favorable to the claims for indirect damages, and that Lord Tenderden does not consider that England can, with honor remain in the conference. A treaty maintained only by the defeat and humiliation of one of the contracting parties is not worth the paper on which it is written. The American people are indifferent as to its fate on this account. They were never anxious for the settlement of the Alabama claims at this time, and would have preferred to allow them to remain outstanding in order to test the value to ourselves of the sort of neutrality observed by England during our war. But when the treaty had been made they were willing to abide by its stipulations and to observe its obligations in good faith. They occupy the same position to-day. If the report of the coming settlement should be confirmed they will rejoice that the irritating, dangerous and tiresome controversy is out of the way, and will look hopefully for such benefits as both nations may derive from a settlement of the fishery question and other matters in dispute between the two governments. If, on the other hand, England should withdraw from the arbitration and destroy the treaty, it will be equally satisfactory to our citizens. They can do well enough without payment of the Alabama claims at this time, and will hope for the settlement of the other subjects of the treaty by a separate convention. Their greatest anxiety is to get rid finally of a contention that has become a public nuisance and scandal, and that is not free from danger to the peace of the two nations. As to the manner in which this may be accomplished, whether by friendly compromise or by the final destruction of the treaty, they are entirely indifferent.

Phil Farley's "Convention" and How Mr. O'Flinders Called for a Conference.

It may be contended that the copious report which we published yesterday of Mr. Phil Farley's "Convention" at Long Branch leaves us in the dark as to the political platform and the Presidential ticket of said Convention, and the lively son of the "ould sod" may have forgotten this branch of the subject; but we shall probably hear from him and his jolly fellows at Baltimore. We suspect, meantime, that the real intent and meaning of Phil's Convention was a straight democratic ticket, or something of that sort, from the Democratic Convention, headed by Mr. Grady and footed by Mr. Brown.

Fernest this bright idea we have a pronouncement from Mr. O'Flinders, chairman, calling for a conference of straight-out anti-Greeley democrats from all parts inside of the country, to say nothing of Alaska, to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 8th day of July, to confer together, you understand, and to take such action on the refreshments that may be set before them on that blessed day as may then be deemed advisable. And this call is signed by Mr. O'Flinders, chairman, and by Mr. Van Allen (zwei lager), secretary. The regular Democratic Convention meets on the 9th, at Baltimore, and this conference of Mr. O'Flinders is called for the 8th, and there may be mischief in it. The Fifth Avenue Conference of the free traders, it must not be forgotten, brought forth a new Presidential ticket, and Phil Farley and Mr. O'Flinders may be after that same thing, another new ticket on a new platform, for the consideration of Mr. Belmont. But with the Cincinnati ticket and the labor reform ticket and the temperance ticket and the women's rights ticket and the ticket of Daniel Pratt and Mr. Train, the two Great American travellers, travelling all the time; and the free trade ticket, already in the field, it is possible that neither Mr. Farley nor Mr. O'Flinders will be wanted by Mr. Belmont at Baltimore. To be sure, he thought at first that the nomination of Mr. Greeley as a straight-out, old-line democrat was "a stupendous mistake;" but the wisest men often change their opinions when they see how the tide is running. But, finally, as there are to be various other side shows of ground and lofty tumblers, rope walkers and Punches and Judys at Baltimore, we say let Mr. Farley and Mr. O'Flinders have their share of the fun with the rest of them. This is a free country, and every man has the right to go and have his conference at Baltimore.

WILL BALTIMORE BE ONLY A MASS RATIFICATION MEETING?—The Richmond Enquirer (democratic) is enthusiastic over the prospects of Greeley. "Neither power nor money, the bayonet nor the purse, the sword of Grant nor the gold of Boutwell," it says, can stay the progress of the movement in favor of the philosopher of Chappaqua. The Enquirer wants "Baltimore to be a grand mass meeting for the ratification of the ticket that has already received the endorsement of the people." This is making rather too small fry of the Democratic National Convention for the old Bourbons to swallow. What! The quadrennial sanhedrin of the great national democratic party to dwindle into the insignificance of a mass meeting for the endorsement of a candidate of a faction of another party! If this be so, then, verily, "the glory of Israel has departed."

MONTEGOMERY BLAIR, in a recent speech, said Greeley was the candidate of the democratic party instead of the nominee of the liberal republicans. This will be cheerful news to those Greeley republicans who hate democrats as they do rattlesnakes.

The New Governor General of the New Dominion.

In another place in these columns this morning will be found some interesting and most readable matter bearing upon the present relations of the New Dominion and the United States. Our relations with Canada have acquired fresh interest at the present time from a variety of causes, but particularly from the Washington Treaty and from the arrival in the Dominion of Lord Dufferin, the new Governor General. We know no good reason why the Dominion should not find a sphere of development and a field of success on the northern portion of this Continent. It is not necessary that our prosperity should give the Dominion any annoyance or that their prosperity should give us any pain. The field is large, the harvest is rich, and as yet the laborers are comparatively few. Springing from the same noble stock, and divided by circumstances and the accidents of history rather than by what could be called motives of interest, there is no good reason why the success of the one should imply the failure of the other, but every good reason why both should go on prospering and to prosper. Our superior strength is not any longer, if it ever was, a matter of dispute; but our knowledge of superior strength does not make us ungenerous or hinder us from entertaining kindly thoughts regarding our neighbors. Health, wealth and prosperity on the other side of our northern frontier lines is gain, not loss, to us.

Although we have had no reason to complain of Lord Lisgar, or, indeed, of any of the recent Governors General of the Dominion, it gratifies us not a little to know that such a man as Lord Dufferin has been singled out by the British government to represent the interests of the Crown and to preside in these testing times over the affairs of the Canadas. It has never been a characteristic of the British government that it selected weak and incompetent men to preside over the interests of its colonial subjects. The right men have never been wanting, and the history of the British colonies shows that the men appointed to colonial rule have been wisely chosen and that they have seldom deserved ill of their country. Lord Dufferin, from all we know of him, seems to be a man peculiarly qualified for the important and highly responsible position which, in the service of his country, he has been called upon to fill. He belongs to an ancient and noble family. The head of the family which boasts the title of Temple Blackwood, he is also the great grandson of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the wit, the dramatist and the orator. Lord Dufferin has the reputation of being a fine scholar, and his published works give evidence of literary taste and ability. Few works of the kind have been more read and admired than his "Letters from High Latitudes." His Lordship is a liberal in politics and an enthusiastic supporter of the Gladstone administration. On the occasion of the untimely death of the late Lord Mayo Lord Dufferin was spoken of by many as a suitable person to represent the British Crown in India. The new Governor General has a warm side to the people and to the institutions of the United States, and in a speech delivered in Belfast on June 12, after declaring that it would be his agreeable duty in his new position to exhibit on all occasions "hospitality, liberality and courtesy to the citizens of the United States," he stated that it was his good fortune to know many distinguished Americans, and he claimed some of them as his dearest friends.

Lord Dufferin comes to the New Dominion at a time when the relations of the Dominion with the United States are peculiarly delicate. At any moment the disputes between the two peoples in the matter of the fisheries might lead to bloodshed; and if blood were shed it might be found impossible to prevent a fearful and bloody war. Let us hope that the wisdom, tact and good sense of the new Governor General will stand him in good stead, that he will be able to restrain the more impetuous spirits among the people over whom he has been called upon to rule, and so preserve peaceful relations between the two great English-speaking peoples, and that when his work in Canada is done he may be able to boast that in winning golden opinions from his temporary subjects he has not lost the respect or favor of his Sovereign.

Our Watering Places and Their Peculiarities.

Now that the sun has it all his own way, and that perspiring humanity casts many a longing glance at the portentous list of summer resorts that daily appear in our columns, a word or two regarding them may not be out of place. New York is particularly favored in being surrounded by some of the loveliest spots that one could find in any part of the world to while away the tediousness of the dog days. And the number of favorite resorts becomes larger every year, as dusty and tired New Yorkers are constantly discovering some new and beautiful retreat from the scorching rays of the midsummer sun. Nestled in the many nooks and creeks on the Sound, hid in the bosom of verdant valleys, or peeping down from the lofty mountain side, or washed by the wide Atlantic, may be found some of the most charming resorts, where one cannot fail to find health and enjoyment away from the city. A delightful sail in one of the Sound steamers brings one to the first of all watering places, Newport, where life and love in a cottage may be enjoyed to the fullest extent. The distinguishing feature of Newport is the number and elegance of its villas. Long Branch has of late entered the field, and has added a great number of elegant cottages to its other attractions. The popularity of the Branch may be attributed more to its contiguity to the metropolis than to any other source. South of it is the favorite retreat of the denizens of the Quaker City during the summer, the fashionable Cape May. Less democratic than its rival, which all but monopolizes the immediate attention of the great metropolis, Cape May must content itself with its Philadelphia patrons. If we turn our steps northward we may find Saratoga, the haven of those whose health has suffered perhaps through the dissipations of other watering places. Here the springs and hotels form the sole features of interest, and the visitor kills time between the waters and the hops. On a smaller scale Sharon offers similar inducements to the wayfarer, and particularly the politician; but the tourist and newly-made Benedict pursue the even tenor of their way to Niagara. Lake Mahopac is another favorite resort which

has within a year or two sprung into popularity, and on the Jersey coast Bergen Point holds out its drives and baths as inducements to the metropolitan visitor. Those rapacious harpies that formerly afflicted every watering place in the shape of grasping landlords and hotel proprietors have diminished considerably in number and extortions of late years. They have found to their cost that the public, good-natured as it is, will not submit to be humbugged with impunity. The hotel proprietors at the summer resorts, therefore, as a general rule, have abandoned some of the most objectionable features of their style of conducting business and are a little more under the government of reason and common sense. This was all that was wanting to make the summer resorts around the great city as enjoyable as nature intended they should be.

The Washington Treaty Nuisance and the Search for Dr. Livingstone—A Good Time Coming.

There are some things in this world interesting, useful, even grand in their way, that from the force of circumstances are destined to become public nuisances. Of course we do not refer to Fourth of July celebrations, Pilgrim Fathers' anniversaries, Boston Jubilees, and international rowing matches, which are nuisances any way, but to affairs which grow to be annoying sometimes through the folly of individuals and sometimes through their accidental intrusions upon us at all hours in and out of season. The Treaty of Washington is one of these inflictions, and yet, but for Granville and Fish, it might have become a very respectable international contract. When it started in life it was received with such universal satisfaction that no person could have predicted for it an unhappy career. The press of two nations hailed it as the harbinger of universal peace, good will and brotherly love. The tea tax was to be forgotten; Bunker Hill was to be figuratively levelled with the ground; Cornwallis' surrender was to be remembered only as a pleasant tea party; a bonfire was to be made of the Queen's neutrality proclamation; the Alabama claims were to be paid, and Lord John Russell was to be transformed into a pleasant and amiable old English peer, with a gracious smile and a kind word for every Yankee he might meet. The treaty was to introduce a sort of international millennium; Anglophobia was to be eradicated from the list of American diseases; we were to allow our Englishman in the play to use the letter "h" in its proper place, and the conventional Yankee of the English stage was to cease whittling shingles, speaking through his nose, and taking everybody in with wooden nutmegs and cheese.

But in a very short time after the treaty had been thus graciously ushered into the world, it received its first unwelcome buffet from the brawny fist of John Bull. The terrible Disraeli opposition had discovered that England might be called upon to pay large sums of money for her singular construction of neutral obligations, and Lord Granville, practised, no doubt, in the manly art of self-defence, threw himself into boxing attitude, and, in the parlance of the British prize ring, "got home" on the treaty's indirect claims, endeavoring to knock them out of time. He was met promptly by Secretary Fish, who put up his guard, and countered on the English members of the Joint High Commission, declaring that they had known all the time of the intention of the American government to make claims for indirect damages, and refusing to withdraw them from our case. From that time to this the diplomatic sparring match has continued, now in this corner of the ring, now in that corner, and now in the middle—this combatant hitting, feinting, guarding and dodging by turns, and that combatant following his example—until the set-to has become as tiresome and as stupid as a prize fight between Mace and Coburn, and the disgusted spectators are ready to cut the ropes and break up the ring.

The fuss over the treaty was begun by England, and she is, no doubt, mainly responsible for turning a respectable contract into a public nuisance. The grave Brazilian, Baron d'Itajuba, wisely says to a HERALD correspondent, "It was very unfortunate, the more so as there was no occasion for it. It ought to have been avoided." The irrepressible Parisian in *La Patrie* characteristically hits off the folly of the diplomats in a dialogue that reads like a scene in one of his native farces, and thus happily illustrates the absurdity of the controversy which the two ministers have inflicted upon the world:—"Do you mean consequential damages in earnest?" demands Granville. "But no; we are *bon enfans*," it was only a figure of speech," replies Fish. "Withdraw," suggests Granville. "We refuse to withdraw," says Fish. "Modify, then," cries Granville. "We will; but how?" answers Fish. "Swallow this supplemental pill," says Granville. "Willingly, with a coating of sugar," responds Fish. "Take off the sugar," insists Granville. "We'll see you further first," answers Fish. This is in substance the Frenchman's translation of the solemn diplomatic twaddle that has been passing to and fro over the cable and through the mails between England and America for the last two or three months, and no person who has waded through the correspondence will deny the force or justice of *La Patrie's* criticism. The worst feature of the affair is that, in spite of our rose-colored despatches from Geneva, the tongues of the controversialists have not yet ceased to wag, and that there is a prospect of being still further deafened by the tiresome and discordant medley of Alabama claims, indirect damages, Washington treaties, San Juan boundaries, fishery questions and Geneva conferences.

The voice of the press has long been declaring Dr. Livingstone and his search after the sources of the Nile a public nuisance. The journals have been bored, they say, with repeated stories of his discovery and with repeated contradictions. To-day he has been killed, and to-morrow brought to life again; now he turns up very ill, and anon he is restored to perfect health. One moment he is safe in Ujiji, and the next he is wending his way among the African wilds, Heaven only knows where. Well, the HERALD fitted out an expedition, led by one of its enterprising war correspondents, to search for Livingstone, in order to abate this nuisance and to settle forever the vexed question of the wanderer's fate, just as the HERALD has demanded the cessation of the dining dialogue going on between Washington and Downing street, and the settlement of the indirect claims by the

leaving up of the now valueless treaty. We found that the international controversy, like the Carlist risings and the Cuban revolution, was always being finally disposed of and always turning up stronger than ever, and that the treaty nuisance "never is, but always to be" abated. Hence we counselled the best and safest course—the closing up of our present complicated accounts with Great Britain and a fresh start for a new settlement. We have reason to hope that in both instances our efforts will be crowned with success, and that the Geneva Conference will finally disperse and the Treaty of Washington be cast into the fire about the same time that our African expedition restores Livingstone to the bosom of his family and publishes a history of his adventures in the *HERALD*. When these events occur, and while all the world rejoices at the removal of two standing nuisances, we shall recommend England, America, Canada and all the English-speaking people of the earth to get together in a mass convention, from which all diplomats and politicians, foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Secretaries of State and Presidential aspirants shall be religiously excluded, and then and there to settle their differences, make their own treaty, and prepare the way for a general millennium of universal peace and good fellowship.

The Trial of Stokes and Its Twelve Blanks.

After seven days occupied in the selection of twelve men whose minds were as nearly as possible utter blanks, so far as a knowledge of the killing of James Fisk, Jr., was concerned, the trial of Edward S. Stokes has been entered on in earnest. The fact that it required a panel seven hundred and fifty strong from whom to select twelve men capable of giving an impartial verdict on the case would, of itself, go to show the absurdity of the system by which the jury on a murder trial has in these latter days come to be selected. It would seem from the figures in this farce that only one in sixty-two of those summoned could, with any regard to justice, be permitted to try the issue between the people and the prisoner. In other words, that in a cause *célèbre* like the present one, out of a thousand sane citizens only sixteen are fitted to be jurors. Under any other system than the present one we should be inclined to mourn over the degeneracy of the American people at such an exhibit; but when we consider that every evidence of intellect is taken as a test of unfitness, it makes us somewhat proud that the proportion of born know-nothings is so small. One gentleman, indeed, among the twelve seems to have asserted his intelligence, and by a quiet insistence that it did not debar him astonished the triers into accepting him. The remainder appear, from their own account of themselves, to be men whose minds never retain an image, whose memories, in fact, are defective, who hear without hearkening, read without reasoning and see without observing.

Of all the awful and responsible positions in which a man may find himself none is more so than that of the juror on a murder trial. Where keen-witted, quibbling lawyers are ready with a thousand devices on either side to begot the real point at issue, it need not be said that it needs acute perception, retentive memory, quick appreciation, and other qualities of a high order of intelligence. Where a trial is prolonged over many days, and the real gist of the evidence tangled up in technicalities—medical, legal and logical—the end of it must be that the know-nothing juror becomes bewildered, and the whole story takes a confused form in his brain, and leaves the verdict either to haphazard or to the fortuitous stirring up of his little emotional nature by the harangues of counsel on one side or the other. This is surely not the picture which the believers in trial by jury would like to see stereotyped for future generations. Although legislation has attempted to remedy this error and to declare that reading the papers (an act performed by every intelligent man and woman) should not be sufficient to prevent a citizen from taking his place on a jury, the evil seems growing. A prisoner on this or any other charge has a right to every safeguard which the law throws around the unconvinced. Every man unreasonably prejudiced should, as a matter of course, be excluded; but when the prisoner, through his counsel, seeks to eliminate intelligence from those who are to make deliverance between him and the law, is he acting wisely? However the idea has obtained a footing, it is a vicious one. Where, for instance, the prisoner is innocent, with terribly linked direct and circumstantial evidence against him, is it good policy to have the delicate process of separating the wheat of fact from the chaff of damning suspicion left to men of the lower grades of mental ability? It is only when the befogging process is desirable that there is any logic in this mode of selection at all.

On the intellectual calibre of the jurors in the present trial we wish to make no reflection save such as inhere from the conditions of their selection. They have a grave, solemn duty before them, which it is our hope they will perform with a justice and impartiality beyond what the restrictions of their choosing would, under ordinary circumstances, warrant. If the prisoner has gained anything in a quieting of popular sentiment by the long delay we hope he will reap every advantage of it. The facts of the murder of James Fisk, on the 6th of January last, are few; but the sinister, melo-dramatic surroundings which give their peculiar color to it will, no doubt, wisely or unwisely, be brought once more into the light of day, and reclothed with the feverish interest it wore at the time when that luckless harlequin creature of changing fortunes reeled giddily down the hotel stairs and lay bleeding and gasping vainly for life on the floor. Murder is murder, and, be the victim monarch or mountebank, all that cries in fearful tones to Heaven for justice or to the law for revenge is the same. Whether the accused be social pariah or pet of the *salon* his rights to a fair trial are unaltered. This is now what is demanded at the hands of Court and jury in the trial of Edward S. Stokes. Let him have it.

BRAINS VERSUS VOTES.—The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer (straight democrat) thinks that in this time of "panic-stricken endorsements of Greeley," it is a real pleasure to find one instance of good judgment and a correct appreciation of the political situation. It then quotes the resolution of the democracy of Wayne county, Michigan, avowing adhesion